Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

THE HOT SEASON.

BY DR. O. W. HOLMES.

The folks that on the first of May
Were winter coats and hose,
Began to say, the first of June,
"Good Lord! how hot it grows!"
At last two Fahrenheits blew up,
And killed two children small,
And one lawyer shot dead
A tutor with its ball.

Now all day long the locust sang
Among the leafless trees;
Three new hotels warped inside out,
The pumps could only wheeze;
And ripe old wine, that twenty years
Had cobwebbed o'er in vain,
Came spouting through the rotten corks
Like Jolly's best champagne!

The Worcester locomotive did
Their trip in half an hour;
The Lowell cars ran forty miles
Before they checked the power;
Boil brimstone soon became a drug,
And loco-foco fell;
All asked for ice, but everywhere
Saltpetre was to sell,

Plump men of mornings ordered tights,
But, ere the scorching noons,
Their candle-moulds had grown as loose
As Cossack pantaloons!
The dogs ran mad—men could not try
If water they would choose;
A horse fell dead—he only left
Four red hot rusty shoes.

But soon people could not bear
The slightest hint of fire;
Allusions to cinders drew
A flood of savage ire!
The leaves on heat were all torn out
From every book at school,
And many blackguards kicked and caned,
Because they said—"keep cool!"

The gas light companies were mobbed,
The bakers all were shot,
The penny press began to talk
Of Lynching Doctor Nott;
And all about the warehouse steps
Were angry men in droves,
Crashing and splintering through the doors
To smash the patent stoves!

The abolition men and maids
Were tanned to such a hue,
You scarce could tell them from their friends,
Unless their eyes were blue;
And when I left, society
Had burst its ancient guards,
And Brattle Street and Temple Place
Were interchanging cards.

TALE STORY TELLER.

From Chamber's Edinburg Journal.

THE LITTLE SHEPHERD.

One evening in the month of July, 1525, a child about ten years old, badly dressed, and with bare feet, was driving a flock of sheep across a plain in Picardy. Young as he was, his countenance was grave and pale, and his large dark eyes were intently fixed on a book, which he held open in his hand; while, but for the watchful care of a dog that accompanied him, his fleecy charge might have strayed in every direction, without his being conscious of it. He walked slowly on, still looking at his book, until he was passing a cottage, a voice from its door recalled him from his abstraction.

'What, Pierre, are you going to pass by your old friend Louison without saying good evening?'

These words were spoken by an old woman who was spinning at the threshold.

'No, good Louison,' replied the boy with a very serious air; 'I intended to call and embrace you.'

'How say you that, Pierre" said the old woman. 'One would think you were going away, and that we were never to see you again.'

'I hope, whenever I see you, to find you well and happy,' replied the child.

'And always ready to share my luncheon with little Pierre, who on Sunday has the kindness to come and read prayers for me, since I have become too feeble to go to church myself. Here, Pierre, take this nice little white loaf which the baker gave me this morning, and these fresh nuts—and stay, put this in your pocket. What's the child afraid of?—'tis only a silver sixpence. Ah, Pierre, you have fine eyes, and a large high forehead. Do you know I often think you are not destined to tend sheep all your life; something tells me that you will be a great man one of these days. Still one thing puzzles me; if you remain here in this village of St. Gobain, how are you ever to become great?—a man whom every one will talk of and say, 'Do you know he was once little La Ramee, the son of La Ramee the charcoal-burner, and Calinette his wife?'

'Indeed, Louison, I don't think I shall remain long at St. Gobain. Who knows?—better days may come; and then,' added he, throwing his little caressing arms round the old woman's neck, "when you don't see me here, will you pray to God for me? Farewell, dear Louison, I shall never forget you.'

'Why, what do you mean by that, Pierre?—Pierrot?'

But Pierre was already out of hearing; and having already overtaken his sheep, drove them towards a farm house that stood at some ditance, surrounded by piles of charcoal. On his way he stopped at an old oak-tree, and climbing its lower branches, he placed in a deep hollow among them the bread, the nuts, and the silver coin which Louison had given him. As he was getting down, he felt his leg grasped by a powerful hand.

'Ah, little robber of a birds-nest, have I caught you?' said a loud, and good-natured voice.

'Oh, Richard, is that you?' said Pierre.—"You startled me; I thought at first it was my father.'

'Your father came home long ago; and when your mother went to the fold, she found a very sorry account of her sheep.'

'Oh, my mother wont be very angry.'

'Yes, but that's not all,' replied Richard, 'while she was looking for the sheep, she found something else—a book!—and you never saw such a fuss as she made about it.'

'I hope she will give me back my book,' said Pierre, speaking more to himself than to his father's servant.

As he entered the house after, putting up the sheep, his mother met him, and said coldly, 'Go in; your father wants to speak to you.'

A rough-looking man was seated at a table laid for supper, his eyes were fixed on the fire, and his hand rested on the book found in the sheepfold.

'Husband, here is Pierre.'

La Ramee looked up. 'What has happened to keep you so late?'

'Nothing, father.'

'To whom does this book belong?'

'To me, father.'

'Who gave it to you?'

'I Did, sir,' said Richard; 'I gave him money to buy it.'

'And what do you do with it, child?' asked his father.

'I read it, father.'

'You read it!' cried his father and mother together; 'and where did you learn to read?'

'I taught him,' said Richard. 'The little fellow did me a service one day, and I returned it by doing another.'

'A fine service, truly!' said Calinette.

'If this child is ruined, Richard, we shall have you to thank for it. Teach him to read! did any one ever hear of such folly? Perhaps you have taught him to write, too?'

'Alas, I can't do that myself, mistress!' replied Richard.

'That's fortunate, I'm sure; and I should like to know what good will learning ever do him?'

'That's not the question, wife,' said La Ramee; 'certainly if I could, I should like to have him instructed; but poverty is a sad thing.'

'Oh indeed it is,' said Pierre with a deep sigh. Then taking courage, he added, 'However, father, if you would'——

'Send you to school, I suppose you mean?' interrupted his father. 'You know I have not the means; I can't afford to feed idle mouths.'

'Here is your supper,' said his mother, giving him a basin of soup and a bit of brown bread.

'May I have my book?' asked Pierre, taking his supper in one hand and extending the other towards his father.

The latter handed it to him, and asked,—'Who wrote this book?'

'Jean de Roly,' replied Pierre.

'Who was that priest?' asked his mother, as she continued to help the soup.

'He was one of the most eloquent orators of the last century, mother,' replied the child. 'He was chancellor and archdeacon of the church of Notre Dame in Paris. *He* knew how to read and to write too,' added Pierre with a sigh: 'so that in 1461, when Parliament sent a remonstrance to Louis XI., it was he who composed it. Afterwards, in 1483, the clergy of Paris sent him to the assembly of the States-General at Tours, where he spoke of the suppression of abuses.—Charles VIII., the son of Louis XI, and the father of our present king, Louis XII., was so much pleased with him that he appointed him his almoner, and kept him at court.'

'There, there—that will do,' cried Calinette. 'You see now I was the means of teaching all that to the little fellow,' said Richard proudly.

'Fine things, I'm sure to teach him! Go to bed. Master Wiseacre,' added she, giving her son a slight push—'go and look for your *Jean Joly*."

'Jean de Roly, mother; and I can't go look for him, because he died twenty-six years ago.'

'But for that, I suppose you'd go to him, and all the grand people in Paris; and you, forsooth, the son of a charcoal-burner in Picardy!"

'My father certainly burns charcoal, said Pierre in a low tone; 'and yet he has gentle blood in his veins.'

'And you think yourself a gentleman, I suppose?' said his mother.

'Oh,' cried the boy, 'I care not for rank or wealth; all I want is to gain knowledge.

'Well, go to bed and dream that you have it, and it will be all the same thing.'

'Good-night, mother; good-night, father; good-night, Richard;' said Pierre, and went to sleep in the stable among his sheep.

The next morning, when Pierre prepared as usual to take out his flock for the day, he paused on the threshold of his father's cottage, and turning back, said, 'Kiss me mother.'

'What for, child?' replied Calinette.

'Old Louison says,' replied Pierre 'that we never know when we may die. If you were never to see me again'——

'What strange ideas the boy has!' said his mother, giving him a hearty kiss. 'There Pierrot; 'tis time for you to go.'

An hour afterwards, Pierre, having led his sheep to their accustomed pasture, commended them to the care of his faithful dog, and turned his steps towards the Paris road. Something in his heart reproached him for leaving his parents, and told him that an enterprise commenced against their wishes could not prosper; but the boy tried to stifle the uneasy feeling, and walked on, carrying a stick and a bundle containing a change of clothes, a few books, and the provision given him by old Louison.

He had not gone far when he saw Richard coming towards him.

'Where are you going?' asked the man.

'I can't tell you, Richard; for if they should ask you at home, I want you to be able to say you do not know.'

'I guess it, child—you're going to leave us;' and the old servant's voice faltered as he spoke.

'Richard,' said the child, bursting into tears, 'dear Richard, don't betray me. You taught me to read; that was like opening the gate of a beautiful garden, and now I want to enter and taste the fruit. I am going to Paris.'

'Without your father's permission?'

'Yes; you know if I had asked him he would have refused. I shall never forget you, Richard; and when I am learned and happy'—He could say no more; but dashing away the tears that blinded him, he was some distance on his way before Richard turned slowly towards home.

That evening there was sad consternation in the farmhouse when the sheep returned under the sole escort of Loulou the dog.

'Pierre! Pierre!—where is Pierre?' resounded on every side.

Richard alone sat silently in the corner praying God to protect the little traveller.

After much fatigue, Pierre La Ramee at length reached Paris. While passing through the country, he was well received, lodged and fed by the peasants, so that he had no occasion to spend the few sous he possessed. But it was different in the great city; there he was obliged to purchase a piece of bread, and having eaten it, seek a lodging where he best could. The covered entrance to the market afforded a tolerable shelter; and there, with a stone for a pillow, Pierre managed to sleep soundly. Next morning he was awoke early by the noise of the town; and seeing a number of children going towards school, he followed them to the gate. They entered, and he remained standing alone. His heart beat fast, and taking courage, he knocked at the gate.

A porter opened it. 'What do you want?'

'I want to enter and listen to what is going on,' replied the little stranger with simplicity.

'Who are you?'

'A poor child come on foot from his own village to acquire learning.'

'Can you pay for admission?'

'Alas! I have nothing in the world.'

'Then I advise you to go back as quickly as you can,' said the porter, shutting the door in his face.

Still the child was not discouraged; he sat down on the step. 'The children,' he tho't, 'will soon be coming out; perhaps one of them will take pity on me.'

He waited patiently until the great gate opened, and the scholars, leaping and shouting for joy, rushed out tumultuously. No one minded poor Pierre; and he might have remained quite unnoticed, had he not started forward to raise a little boy whose foot had tripped against a stone.

'Are you hurt, little master?' asked Pierre.

'No, thank you,' replied the child, and passed on.

Fancy the despair of poor little La Ramee, when he found himself once more alone before that large green gate, which seemed resolved never to admit him. Still he waited until the pupils returned: and as the child who had fallen passed by, saluted him.

'Master,' said Pierre, advancing.

'Here,' said the child, offering him a piece of money.

'It is not that,' said Pierre, drawing back his hand.

'What then?' asked the pupil with surprise.

'Lend me one of your books, little master; I will return it when you come out.'

'What good will that do you?' said the child, greatly astonished.

'Oh, a great deal; it will make me very happy.'

'Here, then,' said the pupil, giving him the first one that came to hand.

It was a Latin grammer. Pierre opened it, and turned over the leaves without being able to comprehend a sentence. When its little owner came out, Pierre returned it to him with a sigh. 'To-morrow I will lend you a French book,' said the child, and he kept his word.

But in this world reading and learning are not all-sufficient; it is necessary likewise to eat; and in order to do this, however sparingly, Pierre was obliged by degrees to sell part of his clothes, and yet sleep in the open air. Hunger and misery produced their usual effects, and the poor child felt that his frame was sinking.

'This,' thought he, 'is a just punishment from God, for having left home without my parents' permission. Oh my poor mother! I have caused you grief enough without adding to it the anguish of hearing one day that your son died far from you without your blessing, or hearing you say that you forgave him. My God, give me strength to go home!'

The prayer was heard. Some time afterwards Pierre once more entered his native fields, feeling that he had done very wrong and deserved punishment, yet full of trust in his parents' affection.

Richard was the first to see Pierre. He rather guessed it was he than recognized him; for the poor child was so altered, so pale and thin, that he looked like the shadow of the pretty little La Ramee. Richard caught him in his arms and hugged him with transport.

'Oh how they wept for you!' said he; 'and what difficulty I had in keeping your secret.—Well, have you seen Paris? Is it as large as people say? Have you learned a great deal there? Are you very wise now?'

Pierre smiled sadly; 'I have seen but little of Paris,' he said; 'and I return as ignorant as when I set out. Oh, Richard, I have suffered a great deal, especially from hunger. But mother, father—how are they?'

Just then they reached the cottage door; the parents of Pierre tried to look stern and unforgiving, but it would not do. The father's eyes were filled with tears while he told his son that he had forfeited his affection; and the mother covered him with kisses while she protested that she would never embrace him again in her life.

'Come,' said a brother of Calinette, who had lately taken up his abode with the family, 'this is the return of the Prodigal Son. Let every one embrace him and be satisfied. You, brother-in-law, forgive the little fellow; and you, sister, give him some good warm soup. And do you, my boy, promise your parents not to leave home again.'

'Without their permission,' said Pierre.

'What! do you still think of returning?'

'Yes, uncle.'

'Notwithstanding all you have suffered.'

'Oh, to suffer is nothing! to learn is everything.

Astonished at his determination, the uncle considered for a moment, and then said—'Your desire shall be gratified, nephew; it would be a pity to disappoint so much courage and perseverance. I am an old man without children, and I have a few gold coins lying idle in my trunk; I think, brother, I'll e'en spend them in indulging our young scapegrace; what do you say?'

'I say, Vincent, that if you will pay for his schooling, I do not desire better than to have him instructed, and I will readily allow him to return to Paris.'

Great was the joy of Pierre at hearing these words. Behold him again on the high road; but this time with a light heart, an easy conscience, and a pocket furnished with money, and a letter of introduction to the principal of the college of Navarre in Paris.

He arrived, and was admitted. The first time that our young hero found himself seated in a class, with a professor about to instruct him, was an hour of unmixed delight. It seemed to him as though he had neither eyes to see, nor ears to hear, nor memory to retain all he wanted to learn. He came to the banquet of science as a hungry man would come to a delicious feast; therefore the progress that he made, especially in Latin, was so marvelous, that his companions, to commemorate it, Latinised his name, and called him Ramus. By this name he was ever afterwards distinguished. But the trials the poor boy was destined to undergo were not yet ended. His uncle, more generous than rich, found at length that his funds were exhausted. He caused a letter to be written:—'Leave the college, dear Pierre; I have no more money to send you. You have now quite sufficient learning to conduct your father's trade.'

Just before the receipt of this letter, the principal had told Ramus that in two years more his studies would be completed.

'Two years!' thought he; 'only two years, and I must leave the college! Oh, no! I will find some means of remaining.' And instead of despairing, as an ordinary boy might have done, Ramus applied himself to diligent exertion.

For some time the managers of the college had been seeking a servant to brush the clothes and clean the shoes of the pupils. As the wages were small, and the work laborious, but few candidates offered for the place, when one day a lad presented himself, whose appearance greatly astonished the principal.

'Ramus!' he cried; 'Ramus! One of our best pupils offering himself as a shoe-boy!'

'My uncle can no longer pay for my education, sir, and I cannot bear to leave the college.'

'Well, my child, then remain,' said the master, touched by his anxiety; but 'tis a great pity. You would make a much better pupil than servant. How much do you expect?'

'Ah, I dare not say.'

'Let us see: on account of your age and anxiety to remain, I will increase the wages somewhat.'

'Sir,' said Ramus with a desperate effort, 'I do not ask money; all I wish is permission to retain my place in the class. I will continue my studies by day, and work hard as a servant by night.'

'And when will you sleep?' asked the principal greatly affected.

'During the hours of recreation!' replied the noble boy.

What may not be accomplished by a real thirst for knowledge. Ramus steadily continued his almost superhuman labors of mind and body, and in the end he reaped a reward. After leaving the college, he received all the honors and degrees that are conferred on learned men, and King Henry II. named him professor of eloquence and philosophy in the College of France.

He published several works, which still attest the enlargement of his mind and the extent of his knowledge. It was he who invented the letter V. Before his time, U had been employed in all cases when either letter was required.

Ramus became rich and prosperous, as well as learned; but he did not forget his parents, nor his old friend Louison—who had predicted that he would become a great man—nor Richard, who was the first to develop his intellect, in teaching him to read. I am sorry to have to add, that Ramus perished in the year 1572, in the cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUSSIAN CEREMONIES.—The Russians have curious customs—for instance their funerals.—When a man dies, the priest comes and takes possession of the room in which he lies. The room is darkened and a number of candles lighted, the priest continuing to mutter his prayers until the funeral takes place. The body is carried to the church, where the relations come and take the hand of the deceased, asking pardon for any offence they have given him in life. A paper is put into his hand, testifying that he was an honest man, and a member of the Greek Church. When he is put into the ground, and the grave filled, food is placed near it for the purpose of propitiating the spirit. Drunkenness and disorder frequently prevail at this ceremony.

Their marriages are also singular. They are always in a church, at the door of which the priest meets the couple, and kisses their hands, at the same time giving them his benediction.—They follow him to the altar, and a crown, light, and generally made of silver, is placed upon their heads. This is called the marriage crown. He puts a wax taper into each of their hands, and reads a portion of Scripture; a sweet and bitter drink, emblematical of the joys and sorrows of married life, is given to each. The whole service lasts about an hour, and ends by the bride and bridegroom, with all the spectators, following the priest around the altar three times. I was present at the marriage of the Duchess of Olga, second daughter of the Emperor, to the heir apparent of the throne of Wirtemburg, and it was a very beautiful sight. The dresses of the parties, and some of the spectators, who were very numerous, were magnificent.

When a merchant gives a dinner, he and his wife stand behind the chairs of the guests, and wait upon them, receiving the dishes from the servants and placing them on the table. Every time one of the guests asks for more sweetening in his wine, the merchant must march round the table, meet his wife, and salute her. When it is a newly married couple, this ceremony, from the frequency of its being required, often becomes fatigueing to the parties.

The court of Russia is one of the most splendid in the world. The present Empress is excessively fond of balls and shows, and they are very frequent. There is now none of the barbarity which distinguished the court of Queens Catharine and Ann, about a hundred years ago. —Rev. Dr. Baird.

A NEW RACE.—A hitherto unknown race of people has been discovered, it is said, in the interior of Africa. The men are tall and powerfully built, standing 7 to 7 1-2 English feet in height, and black in color, although destitute of the usual character of negroes, in features.—Mehemet Ali sent an expedition up the 'White Nile' in search of gold, and there found this new race of people—1500 of whom, armed to the teeth, came down to the shore of the river where the vessel lay. The name of the kingdom occupied by this people is Bari, and its capital Patenja. They raise wheat, tobacco, &c., and manufacture their own weapons.

On the morning of the day of the battle of Brandywine, Hunt, who was called the 'High Priest' by the army (being 7 feet), had scarcely commenced praying to his regiment, when the firing began at a distance, rendering brevity necessary. He therefore concluded with these words:

'Remember, brethren, that those who die in battle sup with the Lord,' and then turned and marched off—when an officer said:

'Parson, are you not going to battle?'

'No, colonel, I am not,' he replied, 'for the Lord knows I never eat supper.'

WITNESSES.—We are glad to see that while great exertions are making to enlist public sympathy in behalf of criminals, some philanthropic individuals are taking up the cause of witnesses; those important aids in the cause of justice, and urging their protection against the 'oily gammons' of the bar. By 'taking exceptions,' these smart pettifoggers keep the minor judges in perfect awe, and they suffer the witnesses to remain in the claws of the legal vampires, until, as the Mercury remarks, every drop of blood is sucked out of their veins, and they fall, pale, exhausted and heart-broken down to the earth. A witness shall go into one of our criminal courts with bounding heart and bright character, and he shall come out of it heart-sick, and blasted in fame, blasted in fame by the arts of the wily counsel, to whose 'tremendous cross-examination' he has been subjected. The more important his testimony, the more it becomes necessary to humbug the jury into the belief that a more detestable vagabond, a more remorseless liar, and gallows-escaped rogue than he who gave it, had never made his appearance in a court of justice. Your character is blasted by a series of artfully put questions, and these are aided or set off by an accompaniment of nods and winks and wreathed smiles addressed to the jury.—Boston Bee

'Well,' soliloquised the venerable Miss Angeline Ida Evergreen, as she folded the newspaper which she had been reading, and laid aside her spectacles, 'this is the most interesting newspaper I have seen for many a day, I believe it is enough to do one's heart good to look at it.—Let me see, there is almost a column of deaths, one 'heart-rending occurrence,' one 'murder,' three 'robberies,' three 'suicides,' with all the particulars, besides almost a column of 'distressing accidents and crimes,' and I declare if there is not a long and thrilling account of an 'execution for murder.' Such a paper ought to be patronised. It furnishes abundance of amusement mingled with instruction.

DEATH BED REPENTANCE.—A Scotchman who was at mortal enmity with one of his neighbors, fell sick, and being given over, sent for his enemy that he might be reconciled.

'Oh,' said he, when the man entered the room, 'I am very bad, very bad indeed—do you think I shall die?'

'I hope not,' replied the visitor.

'Yes I shall, I know I shall die, so I sent for you to be friends, that I may not go out of this world in enmity with any one!'

This token of reconciliation was granted; but when his visitor was about to take leave, the sick man cried out, 'Stop, if I should not die this time, all this goes for nothing—mind now, it is to be just as it was before, If I don't die.'

We hear of a editor down south, who, we think without exception, is the most industrious man of his time. He is not only his own compositor, pressman and devil, but keeps tavern, is a village postmaster, town clerk, captain of the militia, mends his own boots and shoes, is a pettifogger of notoriety, deals in red flannel, makes patent Brandreth pills, peddles essences and tin-ware two days in the week, parish sexton, and always preaches on Sunday when the minister is absent. In addition to this, he has a scolding wife, sixteen ungrateful and disobedient children, and a large circle of needy acquaintances, whom he entertains on conditions unknown to the public. What would the village do without him?

The following story is told of Jemmy Maher, who has so long been the gardener at the presidential mansion, Washington:

The President had heard rumors that Jemmy was accustomed to get drunk and be uncivil to the visitors at the White House; so one bright morning he summoned him into his presence to receive his dismissal.

'Jemmy,' said the General, 'I hear bad stories about you. It is said you are constantly drunk and uncivil to the visiters.'

Jemmy was puzzled for a reply, at last he said:

'General, bedad, I hear much worse stories about you, but do you think I believe them?—No, by the powers, I know they are lies.'

An inmate of a mad house being asked what brought him there, replied: 'A mere quibble of words, sir, I said every body was mad, and every body said I was, and the majority carried it.'

'Jake, where did you buy those fish?' 'I didn't buy 'em.' 'Well, where did you get them?' 'I HOOKED 'EM.'

There is a young man in New York with a mouth so large that Barnum thinks of exhibiting it as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

A schoolmaster, driving oxen, and wishing to express himself in scholastic style, addressed his team thus: 'Haw, *Buck*, and *also Bright*!'

Love labor; if you do not want it for food you may for physic.

Little men can neither lie long in bed, nor wear great coats.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Royal Mail Steamship America, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning.

The political intelligence from the interior of Europe comes in a rather a dubious shape, but such as it is, our readers have the advantage of it. If the accounts we have received can be relied upon, it would seem that the Hungarians are gradually gaining some very important advantages over the combined forces of the Russian and Austrian armies.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.—A very large and most enthusiastic meeting has been holden in London at the London Tavern, to express public sympathy with the efforts being made by the Hungarians for the achievement of their independence, and to urge upon the English Ministry the recognition of the *de facto* Hungarian government.

It is mentioned as a significant fact that a Quaker moved the first resolution, which would go to prove that the wrongs of Hungary are appreciated extensively, when they overcome in a member of the Peace Society, something like the abhorrence of war. This feeling was strikingly evidenced by the meeting when some of the speakers instead of seeking expressions of sympathy boldly proposed to aid the Magyars by taking up arms against Austria. The scene which ensued baffles description. The whole assembly, packed together to suffocation, rose as one man.

The petition agreed to by the meeting has been laid before Parliament and elicited an interesting debate upon the affairs of Hungary—Lord Palmerston demonstrated the impossibility of the government's interfering except by urging the belligerents for their own interests sake to come to some reasonable accommodation. It is certain that up to the hour of the very latest intelligence from the seat of war, there are reasons for entertaining the greatest confidence in the strength and glory of the Hungarians who under the enthusiasm created by Kossuth are routing in all directions the formidable armaments of two stupendous despotisms. It is difficult to describe intelligibly the military operations of the contending armies, as all the accounts from Vienna to the 21st ult. are exceedingly confused and contradictory. It is admitted on all hands, however, that the treachous, Ban of Cortia, Jellachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars under Bem. It appears that Bem crossed the Franzl Canal at the head of 50,000 men, took the entrenchments of the Croats by storm, and after a series of combats which lasted four days, compelled the imperialists to raise the siege of Peterwardein and to evacuate the Backa. The troops of the Ban, dispirited by the defeat, and diminished by sickness and combat, can make no head against them.

Ban has been driven over the Danube into Syrmia, and the Servian chief, Vucassam, was forced to leave his position at Titel. General Hynau is gone with the third division to the support of the Ban. Bem has entered Zombez amidst the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of 100,000 men in complete possession of the south of Hungary.

From a bulletin by Prince Paskiewitsch, published in the Weiner Zietung, we have his version of a sharp action which occurred on the 17th, at or near Waitzen between Generals Georgey and the Russo-Austrian Generals Sass and Ramberg. The bulletin states that on the 15th, the Hungarian army marched upon Waitzen, which was then occupied by the Russian Musselman regiment, which according to former orders, fell back as the enemy advanced.

At night Gen. Georgey had secured a strong position before Waitzen, his army being estimated at 44,000 men, with 120 pieces of artillery. He was once attacked by the advanced guard of the Russians under Gen. Sass, but his powerful artillery foiled all attempts that were made to dislodge him. The cannonade on either side was very severe, and the Hungarian cavalry executed several violent charges upon the Russians. On the 16th the main body of the Russian army was brought up and on the 17th the Russians attacked Waitzen, and, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town, with the loss of 2 standards, 3 cannon and 300 prisoners. In course of the pursuit it was found that only the rear guard of the Hungarians had been engaged, and that their main army had marched to the north. Gen. Rudiger with his cavalry was dispatched in pursuit. This is the substance of the Russian bulletin, which a correspondent of the London Times garnishes by stating that it should be used with great distrust or be looked upon as the forerunner of very disastrious news. From private accounts it would appear that Gen. Sass had advanced to Waitzen on the 16th and that Gen. Georgey, marching along the left bank of the river, took up a strong position near Waitzen.

At the same time, General Dembinski's army of 16,000 men, which had been slowly edging away from the mining districts, came down upon Gen. Sass, who was compelled to retreat to Dana Ecsh, midway between Waitzen and Pesth. The Austrian General Ramberg, hearing at Pesth of the defeat of the Russians, left that city, hastened to their support, and succeeded in stopping the progress of Dembinski's army, which was usually fell back upon Waitzen. The Russian army meanwhile came up [illegible] and its strength was brought to [illegible] Hungarians and Austrians [illegible] battle [illegible] the Austrians and [illegible] Comorn [illegible] Georgey will turn off to the east, and crush [illegible] Kay. The Austrian Commander in Chief has arrived with his main army at Pesth, leaving his main division on the island of Shutt, and the division under Generals Grabbe and Schlick on either bank of the Danube to lay siege to the fortress of Comorn.

Bem writes from Bistritz, on the 2d of July, to the effect that having advanced on the Great-sajo, Vospreay, Abjafila, and Bistritz, he kept the Russians shut up in the defile near the Bosjo, without having taken a single man from the army operating near Carlsburg or against the Wallachians. The Commander of the Hungarian forces writes from Hermanstadt, under date of 3d July, states that the Russians have been forced to retreat to Cronstadt. Bem was preparing to attack that city on the 8th or 9th July. The seat of the Hungarian Government was transferred to Arad on the 14th July; this last circumstance proves the assurance with which Bem hopes to deal with the Russians in Transylvania, and on the other hand it confirms the defeat of Jellachich, because if the army of the South was still formidable, the Hungarian government would never dare to select the city of Arad for its residence, as it would be placed between two fires.

SARDINIA.—The Sardinians, perhaps, with a views to favor the Hungarians, have been delaying from day to day the execution of the treaty of peace with Austria, whereby a large body of the Austrian forces have been compelled to remain in Lombardy, whilst they might be advantageously employed in Hungary. Prince Schwarzenburg has sent into Sardinia a peremptory demand to sign the peace in four days or the war will be revived. This sudden step has agitated the French and English Cabinets, and complicates the pending disputes. The King of Sardinia in his distress has, it is said, appealed to the President of France to arrange the existing difficulties with Austria. There is a report from Paris, said to be founded upon a telegraphic despatch to the French Government, that the Sardinians have finally accepted the terms imposed by Austria. The report, however, is not fully credited.

Venice still held out on the 13th. "The prolonged resistance of Venice," says the Times, "whose glorious defence against an overwhelming force has added another page of imperishable splendor to her history," has shown the world that the ancient spirit of Italy has not departed forever. In Rome, under the military rule of Gen. Oudinot, order and general tranquility prevailed; and at Rome all public acts are rendered in the name of the Pope, His Holiness still continues at Gaeta; but beyond the fact that he will remain there until after the reconchment of the Queen of Naples nothing seems known. It is said he will afterwards proceed to Rome in full and unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priests around him, having learned nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concessions to the popular party. It is not stated how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend His Holiness 10 millions (francs) without interest, the principal to be paid at the rate of half a million annually.

The American Consul at Rome had not resumed his functions since the outrage committed upon his flag and family by the French soldiers. The Consul after strongly protesting against the indignity withdrew. Garibaldi was at Orvieti on the 17th and levied a mulct of 2000 pounds on the inhabitants; after which he took up a position in the neighborhood of Ficulo. The people were collecting in different parts of the country, and forming bands of armed men, with the design of joining Garibaldi.

FRANCE.—The committee on the question of prorogation of the Assembly has recommended that it should adjourn from the 15th August to the 30th Sept. and that in the mean time a committee of 25 should be constituted to be chosen by ballot. Serious divisions exist in the ranks of the majority of the legislative assembly, and the Legitimists have determined to resist from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleanists, and form a separate party.

The articles which have of late appeared in the Legitimist organs show a tendency to separate action on the part of the supporters of the Duc de Bordeaux, and would seem to indicate the existence of an extensively organized legitimist conspiracy.

It is announced that the troops who had received ordered to embark for Italy, but which had been countermanded, after the bombardment of the surrender of Rome, are now to be embarked for their original destination.

BADEN.—The French Government have received a telegraphic despatch dated Paris, on the afternoon of the 14th inst. announcing the surrender of the fortress of Rastatt on that day.

The Prince of Prussia had entered Rastatt at the head of two regiments.

ENGLAND.—The cholera has become alarmingly prevalent in England. By the official reports which, it is said, do not give one half the actual cases, there were 2,832 deaths last week in London against 2,458 the week previous. In Liverpool the rate of mortality is greater by one hundred per cent. than during the rage of the fever in 1847, the deaths by cholera last week having been 849, against 196 the previous week, and 197 in the corresponding week last year.

The Irish outrages the papers have been saying what matter during the fortnight past. It was settled the Parliament [illegible] for Ireland [illegible]

What is a fool who has made a fortune? A fool embarrassed by his sale.

Punch says he knows a man so short that he gives wagons wheels with his shadow.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 14, 1849.

Oxford County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the towns and Plantations composing Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday, the first day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

All towns of 1 Representative will be entitled to one delegate for each 50 votes, and one for a fraction of 25 votes over one hundred and twenty-five; and all towns of two hundred and fifty votes, and under four hundred, two delegates, and one for each four hundred votes over four hundred, for Representative.

Per order of the County Committee.

June 16, 1849.

Caucus.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS of the town of Paris are hereby notified to meet at the Town House in said town, on Saturday, the 25th day of August instant, at four o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing four Delegates to represent said town in the County and Senatorial Conventions to be holden at Paris on the first Wednesday of September next, and also to choose a Committee of Correspondence for the 22nd district. Also to nominate a candidate for Representative to the Legislature to be supported at the ensuing election. And to transact such other business as may come before them.

Per order of Town Committee.

Aug. 6, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN HUBBARD.

OF HALLOWELL.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

TENNESSEE.—Gen. Trousdale, dem. is elected governor. The house will be democratic and the senate probably whig.

The democrats have also gained three members of Congress.

KENTUCKY.—In the 8th congress district, Morehead, whig, is elected in the 6th a democratic gain is reported; in the 2d Jenson, w. is elected; in the 7th, Marshall, whig, is probably elected; in the 9th, Mason, dem. is elected in the 10th District, dem. is elected.

INDIANA.—The democratic candidates for governor and lieutenant governor have been chosen by increased majorities. In the legislature there will be a small democratic majority.

There is no evidence of loss or gain of congress men.

NORTH CAROLINA.—For congress 3 democrats and 6 whigs. The same as in the last congress.

☞ One week from tomorrow the County and Senatorial Conventions meet at the Court House in this place. The attendance of delegates, and others, from the different towns and plantations will afford a convenient opportunity to those indebted for the paper, or for advertising, to send us our dues. We hope they will not let the opportunity pass without improving it. Any sum, however small, will greatly assist us in these hard times. Will not those indebted bear this in mind, and do it before they sleep.

"NO ENEMIES TO PUNISH."

We cut the following from the New York Atlas. What can be more revolting to the sense of the patriotic portion of the American people, than to see Gen. Taylor keeping soldiers and bayonets upon the "usual stations" where they could control" to Mexico and the United States our [illegible] country to greet Gen. Taylor and the brave men who were left behind to [illegible] and ultimately the [illegible] with kindly hands to [illegible] government? By such conduct Gen. Taylor is making himself unworthy to be the American people even than the "usual [illegible] The Message.

"We [illegible] that [illegible] Old Rough and Ready [illegible] the Whigs [illegible] Republican Democrats [illegible] Taylor [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Whig [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Whig [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Whig

OUTRAGE IN AUGUSTA.

We are ashamed, (says the Age) for our town's sake, to be obliged to record an incident which occurred in one of our most public streets, on Saturday. HENRY K. BAKER, Esq., of Hallowell, a Justice of the Peace, who had several days been presiding, on several trials for the violation of the license law, and against whose deportment as a magistrate we have heard no complaint, had, on Saturday noon, adjourned his court, and was proceeding homeward alone. When arrived opposite the Mansion House, some persons rushed upon him, and with a cow skin beat him in a most violent manner. This outrage, was inflicted by persons, we understand, who had no other occasion for being offended than that he consented to sit as a magistrate on the trials referred to.

A public meeting was called, to be held on Tuesday evening last, at the Court House there, to express the feelings of all well disposed citizens in reference to the recent outrage committed upon a citizen of a neighboring town for exercising authority vested in him by the *laws of the State*. This call is signed by twenty-three citizens of A.

We learn that four deaths have occurred in Hampden resembling very nearly the Asiatic Cholera. The first was a man who returned from sea, and died of Cholera-morbus as was supposed. Soon after this, two women, who took care of the man, were taken sick and in about six hours died in what the physician declared to be collapsed state of Cholera. In a day or two another woman was taken sick and died of the cholera in 12 hours, and the physician who was called to her, was taken suddenly sick and carried to his home in Newburg, and not expected to live.

The Jeffersonian of this morning has later intelligence, as follows:—

P. S. Since the above was put in type we learn the persons who have died were, the wife of Putnam Barrows, wife of Mr Sylvanus Leonard, wife Rev. Saml Patterson, child of Joel Hopkins, Jr. and Dr. Wilson. Four others are dangerously sick with the same complaint.—Bangor Whig.

CHOLERA.—The cholera in Boston appears to be on the increase. It is, however, confined principally to the lower class of Irish. The Courier says:

There are over fifty families in the city of which some member is sick—without money and without food. Mr. Spurr, a humane and efficient police officer, visited a house yesterday, where he found a beautiful child dying of cholera without the least effort having been made to save it. In another house he found an athletic man lying upon a *mat* in a state of collapse, who had been sick but a few hours. His frantic wife was wandering about the room in a state of bewilderment, without making any effort to save her dying husband. Several similar cases of want and neglect might be cited, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Health will order something to meet the emergency. The spread of the disease might be stayed in a great measure if the natural wants of the poor were provided for.

☞ Scolding is the pepper of matrimony: the ladies are the pepper-boxes.

Seasoning from such "pepper-boxes" would be preferred in true homœopathic doses.

FIRE AT PORTLAND. The Preble St. House, stable and out buildings connected therewith were burnt Friday morning last about 5 o'clock.

☞ Holden's D'Mar Magazine for August has been received, and is filled as it usual with interesting and useful information.

The Court of Sessions for Oxford County will be held at Norway, commencing the 25th September.

☞ The Common School Advocate, published at Bethel and edited by W. G. Crosby, Esq., late Secretary of the Board of Education, has been suspended, on the resignation of Mr. Crosby, until the people shall demand its revival.

SCANDALOUS. Some simpleton has perpetrated the following: Why are all the ladies in favor of Gold Ballots? Because they are all *Democrats*.

A curious specimen of this occurred the other day. A French gentleman having been rescued from a drubbing in a river, and taken to a neighboring tavern, was advised to drink a glass of very warm brandy and water.

'Sir, I shall thank you not to make it a fortnight.'

'A fortnight,' said he, 'hadn't you better take it directly?'

'O, yes,' said monsieur, 'directly, to be sure, but not a fortnight, *not to-night*.'

A Western paper, speaking of the extravagant gestures of some of our lawyers, says they punctuate their words with punches.

MOOSEHEAD.—This Lake is fast becoming a fashionable resort. There are fine hotels about, and several steamboats on the lake. The farthest distance run in a direct line by the boats is forty miles.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.]

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1849.

At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 600 Stores, 7 pair Working Oxen, 200 Cows and Calves, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra, Shows first quality, $6,75; second, $6,25; third, $5.

Stores—Ballocks, 2 years old, from $11 to $14.

Working Oxen—sales at $75, $80, $90.

Cows and Calves—$18, $22, $25, $32, $40.

Sheep and Lambs—$1, $1,25, $1,75, $2,25.

Swine—4 1-2 @ 5. Retail 5 1-2 @ 6 1-2.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry at Home.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon by our brethren of the press, not in paid puffs, but in *honest, candid sentiments, from having derived a benefit themselves*, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a *remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it*. We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowle, the general agent, to believe he would thrust this, or any other preparation upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unexceptionable sources. Neither would we be understood as saying that this will *always cure consumption when it is seated*, although it *seldom fails* to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which if neglected, will lead to fatal results—*after taking this medicine*, we doubt if many lives will be lost.

New England Washingtonian, Boston.

☞ None genuine with the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 3w14

MARRIAGES.

In Turner, Seth W. Jennings, of North Wayne, to Miss Delia T. Gilmore.

DEATHS.

In this town, yesterday morning, Mr. Joseph Jackson, aged 55 years and 4 months.

In Greenwood, Mr. Alexander Mills, aged 81.

In Otisfield, Miss Sarah J. Patch, aged 20.

Medical Notice.

DOCT. R RICHARD CLAY,

OF the City of New York, will be in attendance at the Stage House, Paris Hill, during Saturday and Sunday, August 18th and 19th, and at the Elm House, Norway Village, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 30th and 31th, where he

will treat the following diseases and symptoms: All affections of the Liver, Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Brain, and Nervous System. All chronic diseases, of however long standing, or which may be regarded as incurable; all Scrofulous diseases, whether hereditary or acquired since birth, manifested in Glandular Tumors, White Swellings, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Ulcers, &c., Piles, Fistula in ano and perineo, without an operation and without pain, doubling and scrouging with ligatures, caustics, ligatures, or other painful measures perfect and permanent cure warranted in every case. Also all cases of Cancer, Catarrh in the Head, Chronic Bronchitis, Stone or Gravel, Spinal diseases, and all Chronic, Mercurial, Rheumatic, and Scrofulous diseases and sores permanently cured.

Also, all female complaints, Seminal Weakness, Fits, and diseases of the Eye and Ear; in the treatment of which Dr. C. has met with unprecedented success.

No medicines prescribed to derange a healthy organ, and not benefit the deceased one, which is too often the case with the most scientific Physicians.

☞ All medicines obtained of Dr. C. are warranted to be purely Vegetable, without the smallest particle of Mercury or Mineral in them.

REFERENCES.

I. Cross, M. D., L. L. D., *New York*. W. G. Eastman, M. D., F. L. S., *Boston*.

Certificates of cures and opinions of the press may be seen by calling on Dr. C.

The afflicted are respectfully invited to call.

In suppurations of the Catamenia, and all affections of the Lungs, Dr. C. has met with very great success, and to him, as well as to others, very satisfactory.

☞ Dr. C. will visit this place once in five or six weeks, of which notice will be given.

Auburn Daily Advertiser.

July 24, 1849. Jan12

Brandreth's Pills

ARE curing 500 Cholera patients per day. Why do not the afflicted order them at once in Cholera cases? When taken in connection with Brandreth's Pills, they never fail to cure. Brandreth Pills are for sale by agents throughout the country, and at the principal office, 241 Hudson, and 274 Broadway, New York.

Agents—Paris, Hartwell & Stevens.

August 11, 1849. 6w15

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other School Books commonly used in Schools for sale by

P. WALDEN.

Paris Hill, [illegible] 6w18

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

A CERTAIN Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RICHARD TAYLOR, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having been presented for Probate; and also a petition representing that the Executrix named in said Will has since deceased, and therefore praying that XOA TAYLOR be appointed Administratrix *de bonis non* with the Will annexed, of the Estate of said RICHARD TAYLOR,—

It was Ordered, that notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and the prayer of said Petition be granted.

15 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

JUDITH TWAMBLY, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM TWAMBLY, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of the administration of the Estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

EBENEZER EAMES, Administrator of the Estate of NATHAN EAMES, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the Estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

NATHAN COY, late of Oxford,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

August 6, 1849. JOHN J. PERRY. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of

SOLOMON STEARNS, late of Lovell,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SALLY STEARNS.

August 7, 1849. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the Last Will and Testament of

JOHN RIDLEY, late of Porter,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DAVID COLCORD.

August 7, 1849. 15

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] RUSS, named Executrix in a certain [illegible] of WILLIAM RUSS, late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, and presented the same for Probate:

It is Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that notice be given to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at the time and place aforesaid, and contest the probate of said Will, if they see cause.

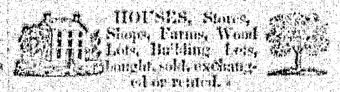
15 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

General Agency Office,

NO. 3, BRICK ROW,

Norway Village, Me.



HOUSES, Stores, Shops, Farms, Wood Lots, Building Lots, bought, sold, exchanged or rented.

INSURANCE on LIFE and HEALTH on Buildings, Stock in Trade, Libraries, Furniture, Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c., against loss by fire, through the best of New England Offices. Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and various similar Instruments executed at short notice.

☞ Leave all at the Office promptly attended to, and the patronage of citizens and strangers respectfully solicited.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

July, 1849 eopt 19

ANNUAL MEETING.

Buckfield Branch R. R. Company.

THE Stockholders of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be holden at the TOWN HOUSE, in Buckfield, on *Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of August, instant, at one of the clock P. M.*, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Treasurer and taking such action thereon, and in relation to the business of the Company as they may deem expedient.

Also, to see if the Stockholders will repeal so much of the fifth By-Law as fixes the number of Directors at thirteen, or change any other of the By-Laws of the Company.

Also, to choose thirteen, or such number of Directors as may be determined on for the ensuing year.

Dated at Buckfield this seventh day of August, A. D. 1849.

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,
President B. B. R. R. Co.

2w15

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the tenth assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 15th day of September next.

B. F. PARSONS,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, Aug. 3, 1849. 15

FARMERS!

Be Wise To-day!

BY INSURING YOUR CROPS &c. AGAINST FIRE!

WITH the WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company insure *Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c.*, on the most favorable terms, the expense of [illegible] very trifling. No Farmer should be so unwise as to delay [illegible] single day. In one week the labor of a [illegible] Applications received by

W. D. LITTLE,
Agent for Maine, No. 28 Exchange st. Portland; [illegible] Turner; John M. Austin, [illegible] Paris; [illegible] Jr, East Bethel; Lawson [illegible] Buckley, South Paris; [illegible] Norway; Josiah Bailey, Andover; [illegible] Patterson, South Carthage, Mechanic Falls; [illegible] Lewiston; J. H. Merrill, N. Bridgton; O. W. [illegible], Waterford; J. S. Keith, Oxford; S. A. B. K.

August 14, 1849. 3w15

Note Lost.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a Note of hand of [illegible] for [illegible] as I shall not pay it.

[Date, Jan. 29, 1847.

For value rec'd I promise to pay Geo. A. Wilson or order, two hundred dollars in four months from date and interest.]

And endorsed on the same day to me in the following words, to wit:

I order the contents of the within paid to Lucien Harlow.

With the signature of said Wilson as said Note has not by me been sold, or in any way transferred, but still remains my property. Said Note was signed by Jeremiah Sanborn, and attested by Charles R. Wilson. EBENEZER HARLOW.

Canton Mills, Aug. 7, 1849. 3w15

B. COY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

South Paris, Me.

ROOMS AT WM. H. NEWHALL'S.

References: Dr. H. J. Boynton, Portland, Dr. Wm. A. Rust, South Paris, Dr. A. Young, " " 14

Oxford Normal Institute.

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

THE Fall Session of the Institution will commence on the first Monday in September and continue eleven weeks.

Tuition, $4,50, 5,00, 4,00 and 4,50.

Board, from $1,00 to 1,50 per week and found.

INSTRUCTORS.

E. P. HINDS, Principal.
AARON YOUNG, Jr., Instructor in Natural Sciences.

H. D. TORREY, Assistant.
Miss H. E. LUNT, "
Miss A. B. FAILEY, "
Miss FRANCES WADSWORTH, Teacher in Music.

Miss O. J. RECORD, Teacher in Drawing and Painting.

A. L. HERSEY, Teacher in Vocal Music.
BYRON COY, Teacher in Penmanship.

South Paris, 6 August, 1849. 14

Norway Advertiser copy 5 weeks.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, the third day of September next, and continue eleven weeks.

TEACHERS:

J. G. FALLETT, A. B., Principals.
WM. M. HAYES, A. B., Principals.
Miss M. A. COLE, Teacher in Piano.
Miss A. N. DUNHAM, Teacher of Drawing.

A. L. HERSEY, Teacher of Vocal Music.
E. H. HASKELL, Teacher in Penmanship.

TUITION.

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N. H. DOWN'S
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!
Also, the most effectual remedy in the world, for
COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP OR QUINSY, ASTHMA, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR STOMACH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER.

THIS *medicine* is purely vegetable, and is by far the most effective medicine known, for all diseases affecting the BRONCHIAL OR PULMONARY ORGANS.

Its effect upon the patient is most marked, and differs from that of most medicines recommended for the same complaints, in the following particulars:

1st—It never irritates the organs it should soothe—never dries up the cough, leaving the cause untouched—but first *loosens the cough, increases the expectoration or scathing*, then removes the cause, *gradually or completely* from the system. When, as a matter of course, the *cough* ceases, and the patient is well.

2d—It never produces costiveness in the consumptive patient—on the contrary. It has a laxative effect, and is a moderate cathartic. We defy the world to produce a case of costiveness so inveterate but that in two or three weeks the patient in the mean time having proper regard to diet) it will entirely remove it, and produce a healthy action of the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a *dryness of the skin*, but is a powerful promoter of *sensible and insensible perspiration*, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those numerous fluids and impurities of the blood, the retention of which in the system is the *more prevalent* of diseases, SICKNESS AND DEATH.

We do not assert that **DOWN'S ELIXIR** is a specific for all the complaints that flesh is heir to, but we do say, and can confirm by unexceptionable evidence, that for

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the *lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs*, it is *surpassed—unequalled*. HUNDREDS OF WHICH have been snatched from an UNTIMELY GRAVE and furnished with *delayed but sure proof*, that when found, in the advanced state of their disease, that RELIEF FROM SUFFERING which they had vainly sought from every other source.

This INVALUABLE MEDICINE *is highly concentrated* and put up in 2 oz. and 4 1-2 oz. bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain more CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any of the *weak, adulterated* quack boasting preparations of the day.

We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published *and may be had gratis of any of our agents.*

Sold wholesale and retail by **CURTIS & SMITH**, General Agents, N. Albany, Me., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, stating the best mode of sending it—also, sold by agents in nearly all the villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold, at wholesale and retail by
J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S
AROMATIC CATARRH AND
HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,
The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of GIDDINESS OF DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat, &c.*

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the
"Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,
it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.
It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by
J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL
Strengthening Plaster.
LONG TRIED—TESTED BY THOUSANDS—UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED UNRIVALLED, AND UNSURPASSED.

These PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEAKNESS OF THE BACK & SIDE, OF STOMACH and all RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES, DARTING PAINS, &c., in the limbs, back, side or stomach; and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have *no superior*, if indeed an *equal*.

By wearing upon the BREAST OR STOMACH, they will be found to afford *great relief* in all cases of *pain or soreness of the* CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth, at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up, they may be taken off, cleansed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for **three or six months** at a time.

These Plasters are also spread on a thick firm paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best **Poor Man's Plaster** in the word.

In preparing the plaster to put on, it should not be *merely warmed*, but should be COMPLETELY MELTED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire.

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by
J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

FIGHT REASONS FOR USING
Curtis & Perkins' Cramp and Pain Killer.

FIRST—It is an almost unfailing remedy for *Tooth-ache*. Put a convenient wet a little and dip it, and hold it in the cavity of the tooth—and if some of it in the mouth—if there is ague in the face or pain, bathe with it.

2. It is a cure for *Cramp in the Stomach, Intlamed Cholic*, &c. Take from half to a whole teaspoonful in sweetened water, or in molasses, and bathe the stomach and bowels. Repeat the dose if the pain or cramp does not speedily cease.

3. It is the most effectual remedy in the world for all *Rheumatic affections, local pains, darting pains*, &c., in the limbs, back, side, or stomache. Bathe well the part affected and rub briskly with a sense of it. If for pain in the stomach or bowels, proceed as directed for cramp in the stomach or bilious cholic.

4. It almost always cures *Bathache*. Bathe the head well, and take half a teaspoonful in sugar or molasses.

5. It is the best application that can be made for a *Burn* or a *Scald*—instantaneously extracting the fire—easing the pain and healing without scars.

6. It is a most effectual remedy for *Dysentery* and *Summer Complaints*, giving immediate relief. Treatment—same as in bilious Cholic.

7. It is the best dressing for *cuts, wounds, Sprains* and *bruises*. Bathe well the part, or wet two or three thicknesses of cloth and lay on the wound.

8. Though not recommended in our pamphlets for that, still it is undoubtedly the best *Horse* and *Ox Liniment* in the world, and may be used with success in all cases of cuts, wounds, sprains, bruises, harness galls, scratches, &c.

Sold throughout the country by Agents. In Paris, by J. K. HAMMOND; South Paris, A. FIELD.
July, 24, 1849. 6w3w of 12

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
L. T. BOOTHBY,

AGENT for the Atlantic, Thomaston, Lincoln, Monmouth and St. Lawrence Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
South Paris, July 2, 1849. tf2

Window Sash!
3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, from 7 by 9 to 11 by 16, glazed and unglazed, for sale by
E. B. HUMPHREY.
North Paris, Jan 27 1849. tf 59

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

TO FARMERS AND DAIRY-MEN.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN, PATENTED JAN. 9, 1849.—In bringing this effectual and simple Churn into use, the proprietors, feeling confidence in its capabilities, do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Churn ever offered to the public. This Churn is on exhibition at the agency,

54 BROAD STREET, UP STAIRS, BOSTON.

And in order to convince the incredulous and satisfy the curious, at TWELVE O'CLOCK DAILY,

A CHURNING WILL BE MADE.

The public are invited to call and examine the machine, and see its utility tested. It combines the following valuable qualities:

1st. It produces butter in less time than any other Churn, making it and gathering it from sweet milk in from three to eight minutes, and from cream in much less time.

2d. It produces more butter from the same amount of milk or cream, than the ordinary method, as it does its work in a more thorough and scientific manner.

3d. It is the cheapest and most convenient Churn ever invented, involving the true philosophical principles of butter-making.

4th. New milk, after being churned, is sweet and suitable for family use.

5th. Instead of feeding the calf with milk direct from the cow—churned sweet milk will answer every purpose. By this process, the butter is all profit.

We offer it upon the following terms—If the Churn does not prove as recommended, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

We have constantly on hand and for sale, five different sizes, $3, $4, $5, $6, and $12, capable of churning at one time, 1 to 4, 3 to 8, 5 to 12, 10, and 20 gallons of milk or cream. Also, Churns of any size made to order.

Exclusive county rights to manufacture and sell in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for sale at about the rate of one hundred dollars for each 10,000 inhabitants.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. for cash, is allowed to the trade.

All orders, *postage paid*, addressed to the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.

JONES & CURTIS,
54 Broad street, (up stairs,) Boston.
May 23, 1849. 3m4

DR. SPEAR'S
SO MUCH CELEBRATED
Indian Vegetable Medicines,

ARE Universally Acknowledged to be the Safest, Cheapest, and Most Effectual Remedies for the various Diseases of the human System, ever offered to the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet live, to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

These Medicines are too well known to require an extended notice. Scarcely a village exists throughout New England, where living witnesses cannot be found to tell of their inestimable value.

We will name here some of the principal Medicines and their uses, referring the enquirer after health, to the "FAMILY PHYSICIAN," a work edited by Dr. J. S. Spear, where may be found a brief treatise on the origin and nature of the principal diseases which afflict humanity; directions how to preserve and restore health, together with some certificates from highly respectable persons, testifying to their healing virtues and urging their importance.—This book can be obtained of Dr. Spear's Agents free.

BALM OF LIFE, Nos. 1 & 2.—For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Debility, Nervous Affections, Phthisic, Asthma, Palpitation, Bronchitis, &c.

CATARRH SNUFF.—For Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Headache, &c.: this is a certain cure for Catarrh, and surpasses any other preparation for clearing the head in case of colds, &c.

The LIVERWORT PILLS, have been for a long time considered a universal medicine. A trial of one box will satisfy the patient that they are the best purgative known. They remove the most severe colds, coughs, pains or aches if taken in season.

SCROFULA SYRUP.—This is one of the most effectual agents in use for cleansing and purifying the system, whether of a scrofulous or cancerous nature. It is a compound of seventeen ingredients, and of a purely vegetable character. For efficacy and safety it cannot be surpassed.

COLLER MORBUS AND DYSENTERY CORDIAL, if used according to directions, a cure is warranted in every case in which it is recommended.

GERMAN LOTION.—This is warranted to cure the Salt Rheum in its worst forms.

TONIC CORDIAL is one of the most powerful tonics ever discovered; it is the best female medicine to be obtained.

WOMAN'S FRIEND, for the falling of the womb. This is the only remedy before the public for this purpose. It obviates the necessity of resorting to instruments, and is unquestionably a most certain remedy.

EYE WATER.—This is the best eye water now in use.

GRAVEL MIXTURE.—This will cure all cases of the gravel. For further remedies, see "Family Physician."

All the ingredients of the above Medicines are furnished by Nathaniel Lord, Esq., and can be found in every instance to be of the purest quality, and the very best that can be procured.

Their agents are numerous throughout the United States. They have been established in Liverpool, England, for the sale of these medicines.

It is for the interest of the proprietors of these medicines, that the genuine should be sold, and they will therefore thank the public to inform them of any other agents which there may be, who shall offer a spurious article for sale, and prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who counterfeit or vend counterfeit medicines.

Principal office, 370 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Holmes & Stevens, Paris; A. Field, South Paris; Atwood & Co., Bucksport; Nason & Emmons, Norway; J. Bailey, Hiram.—wm3m 15 32

HOWE & CO'S
Paris and Portland Express.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they will run their Express to and from Portland and Paris, three times a week, as follows:

Leave Paris Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., pass through South Paris, Norway, Crockers Mills and Waterford Villages to New Gloucester, and arrive at the Atlantic House, Long Wharf, Portland, Boston, and Lowell Railroad Depot, Portland, the same day at 7 P. M.

Leave Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 A. M., arriving at Paris the same day.

They will receive and forward all kinds of merchandize, packages, parcels, bundles, &c., and will forward from Portland to Boston, by Rail & Cars by express, all business entrusted to them for that purpose.

Merchants and others, desirous of having goods, merchandize, or selling any articles of any description, can have their business promptly attended to by leaving their orders at either of the Express Offices, viz.—At J. K. Hammond's Store, Paris Hill; the Express Store, or at the Post Office, South Paris; Jeremiah Howe's Store, Norway; at the Post Office, Crockers Mills; Simeon Lane's, Wilchville; Cary & Cushman's Store, Mechanic Falls; Hall & Co's, 78 Exchange Street, next door to Cumberland Bank, Portland.

JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d
AZEL S. HAYES.
Paris, April 23, 1849. tf 51

STEPHEN EMERY,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his former Office over the Probate Office, where he may be found at all business hours.

Pensions and bounty for the Late war promptly obtained.

STEPHEN EMERY & SON are engaged to sell and locate wild lands.

Paris, Dec. 1, 1849. tf 23

Land in Andover.

THE subscriber offers to sell or exchange a lot of land on that part of Andover in Oxford County called the Rumford Mills, each of said lots containing 100 acres more or less. Terms favorable. Apply to

WM. WILLIS, *Portland.*
Portland, July 10, 1849. *tf 12

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of

HOWE & CUSHMAN,

for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE,
In West India Goods & Groceries, Dry Goods, Hard Ware, CROCKERY WARE, &C. &C.,
at the old stand of Jeremiah Howe.

Norway, April 17, 1849. 4 JEREMIAH HOWE, DAVID N. CUSHMAN.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have for the past week been receiving from Boston a large and splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season, which were purchased

FOR CASH

and consequently enables us to sell them

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists of most kinds of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as

MUSLIN DELAINES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, BARAGES, FIGD AND PLAIN SILKS, ALPACCAS, ALPINES, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Mourning Goods, such as

BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, WREATHS, CAPS, TARLETONS, MUSLINS,

Likewise, CARPETINGS, MATRESSES, FEATHERS, BED TICKINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

All of which were purchased at very low prices, and will be sold accordingly.

Wanted in Exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce.

Also, Cash will be paid for

Wool, Wool Skins, Shipping Furs, Calf Skins, &c.

HOWE & CUSHMAN.

Norway, May 16, 1849. 4w3

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Copartnership for *More with purpose*, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by DENISON & TRUE, making it by far the

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Brig Texas from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

both at Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully renew their solicitations to their Old Customers, and at the same time solicit an examination of the present assortment confidently assuring them that they shall not be undersold.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in quantities for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which will be found

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmerets, Satinetts and Negro Cloths, Plain and Fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS Alpaccas, Mousseline Serges, Mohair Lustres, Drap d'Ete, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BL'CH'D SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Waddings, Batting, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Black Silk, Cravats and Fancy Shawls, and

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

Over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets are bent and Ribbons Dressed. Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a full variety of other Fancy Goods constantly on hand.

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL.

Sheet Lead, Zinc, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Lumber and Lumber Coals, Paints, Groceries, Meat, &c.

Also—***LUMBER*** of all kinds bought and sold.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—**20,000** lbs. WOOL; **150** Tons of RAGS; **10** Tons of BUTTER; **10,000** Doz. EGGS, and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 1, 1849. tf 52

BUCK & WESCOTT'S CLOTHING STORE
At South Paris.

THE subscribers have just received from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of

CLOTHING BUSINESS

Ready Made Clothing,

to which they call the attention of their friends and customers, feeling confident that they can please them in quality and price.

As cheap as can be found elsewhere.

They also keep

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

French, German, and English BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,

which will be made to order in any style desired, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Fashions Regularly Received.

F. C. BUCK.
M. M. WESCOTT.
May 14, 1849. tf 9

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

All business entrusted to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.
April 17, 1849. tf 51

Dr. Townsend's
SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers have received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicine, which they recommend as a preventative.

Price—Six bottles for one dollar—one for seven cents.
HUBBARD & STEVENS.
Paris, March 1st, 1849. eply 49

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has recently received from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings and Fancy Goods, to which she would call the attention of the ladies.

Also, Boys' Hats, Misses' Hats, Children's Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps, Ladies' Collars, Sleeves, Collarettes, Swiss Edging, Cambric Muslins, Worsted Work, Canvas, Fancy Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Suspenders, Fancy Ribbons, Cotton Mitts, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Gentlemen's Linen Collars, Stocks, Bosoms